



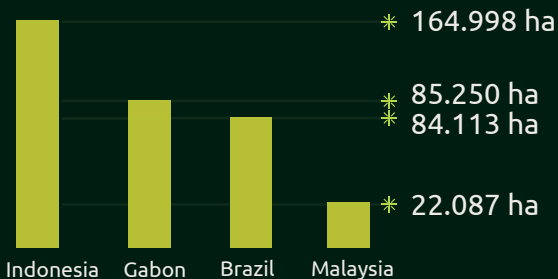
Biodiversity and sustainable palm oil facts

Under RSPO Certification requirements, riparian reserves must be protected—or rehabilitated if degraded to restore their ecological and physical functions, such as water filtration, riverbank stabilisation, erosion control, flood mitigation, and support for biodiversity.

RSPO conservation spans

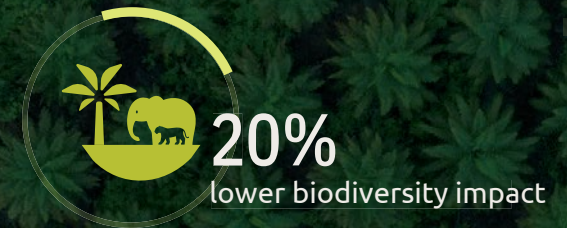
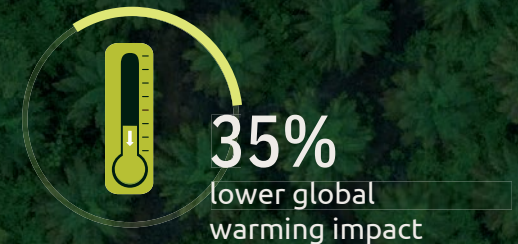


Protected and managed by RSPO units of certification across 25 countries, the largest conserved areas are in Indonesia (164,998 ha), Gabon (85,250 ha), Brazil (84,113 ha), and Malaysia (22,087 ha).



As of December 2024, RSPO Certified growers have designated **29,469 ha of riparian reserves for protection**, distributed across Indonesia (26.9%), Malaysia (21.4%), the Rest of the World (21.1%), Latin America (16.7%), and Africa (13.9%).

As of December 2024, RSPO members have set aside 425,597 ha of land identified as High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas.



RSPO Certified sustainable palm oil has a 35% lower global warming impact and 20% lower biodiversity impact from land use changes compared to non-certified palm oil produced in Indonesia and Malaysia.